

SINGER, A SOCIALIST

Long Talk from the Leader of the Conservative Wing of Germany's Anarchists.

HE IS WEALTHY, BUT IS A THINKER ALSO

Gave Up His Chance for Bourgeoisie Distinction to Further Labor's Cause.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PRESENT SUCCESS

Immediate Control of the Parliament of the Country Seems Impossible.

WHAT THE FUTURE MAY BRING FORTH

If the Current of Events is Not Turned the Time Will Rise—Aims of the Socialists.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. BERLIN, April 23.—(New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.)—There is a great deal of human nature in Paul Singer, who I have just interviewed. He is not a flaming, faring social democrat, but quite the reverse. He is a philosopher. Singer would make a poor martyr. He would resent being asked to give up life for any cause. He would not sacrifice his liberty. He has not come into the world twenty years earlier you might have found him now holding a prominent place in the ranks of the bourgeoisie as that he occupies in the great army of socialists in France, which suggests both shrewdness and skepticism. He is not hard to read. In the past he has been a prosperous man, and has enjoyed life. He has not allowed socialist events to stand too much in the way of his taste for sociability. Most of us would find it much easier to get on with the practical gentleman like Singer than with an enthusiast of Bebel's stamp.

They tell me he is rich. I asked a man who knows him well, "despising rich" he had joined the socialists. "He says it is the only safe party for a man of means to belong to nowadays," was the answer.

Herr Singer struck me as a sensible, practical, unassuming modern gentleman. With Bebel and Liebknecht Singer stands at the head of the German socialists. Until his temporary expulsion from Berlin in 1886 he was a partner in a large manufacturing firm. Of late he has given up business and has devoted himself to political and municipal duties. His apartments on the ground floor in the Linderstrasse are furnished simply but comfortably. His study is a small, gloomy room looking out on a courtyard and is well supplied with books. His cigars are excellent.

What They Would Have. "I have called," said I when we had exchanged courtesies, "in hope that you will clear up one or two points which your friend Bebel left obscure in his talks with me. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the social democrats have a majority in the German Parliament, or in the country, what would they do with it?"

"I can quite understand," said Singer, "that a practical people like the Americans should put that question, but I can also understand why Bebel did not answer it. No one would know that it was not possible to give a precise reply. The future depends on circumstances. We cannot pledge posterity. In twenty years people will care very little for opinions or plans which I might unfold to you today. They will have their own views. But as a matter of fact, I don't believe that there is any likelihood of our ever obtaining a parliamentary majority. The bourgeoisie and the existing government is virtually the expression, would not allow it. So soon as the bourgeoisie found that we have become a menace to their power in Parliament, they would try to checkmate us. I anticipate that one of the first things they would do would be to restrict the suffrage in some way. The bourgeoisie, kindly, finally they would get rid of universal suffrage. I do not mean that they would venture to abolish it off hand. That would be impossible. But they would hedge the right of voting with limitations and conditions so that the electoral power of the working men would be, if not destroyed, much lessened. The bourgeoisie are quite sure of the importance of the socialist movement. They know that the struggle between themselves and the masses is a matter of life or death, and they will use every means to avoid destruction. It would be idle denying that having the material power in their hands, the army and the police at their disposal, they may make a strong fight for existence."

New Masters Coming In. "Their mission in the world has been accomplished in the 180 years which have gone by since the French revolution made them masters. In their turn they will have to give way to new masters—the democracy. That they will try to save themselves, however—that they will try to get rid of universal suffrage in a repeat of the same problem. That may mean revolution. Even if we had an electoral majority in the country, would that fact necessarily imply that we should be able to bring about the changes at which we aim? All cannot get over this other fact that the bourgeoisie might still control the army and the police. The economical situation, which by the gradual concentration of wealth and industrial machinery in the hands of the few is steadily alienating and impoverishing the many."

"The modern tendency of things is as you know to suppress small industries and to replace them by large industries, and to bind together these larger enterprises in trusts. In the course of time these will be completely vested in a small number of huge syndicates, so that the people will be practically erged out. Then we shall see a reaction. Cannot Rest on Haystacks. "Another point should be remembered. The present military system is a two-edged weapon. It forces all kinds of men into the ranks, socialists and nonsocialists. The spread of social democracy among the troops thus becomes intelligible. It may easily come to pass some day that when the bourgeoisie call upon their own creature, the army, to defend them, they may get no response. As a Frenchman once observed, 'You can do many things with bayonets, but you cannot rest on them' (on ne peut pas assisier sur des bayonnettes)."

"The condition of the German working classes is pitiable indeed. It has never been worse. How pitiable it is you may guess when I tell you that in Saxony, which is a great manufacturing state, statistics show that 70 per cent of the working men earn less than 600 marks per annum, barely \$150. Taking one branch trade with another, you may set down the average weekly wages of the German working man at something less than 150 marks, \$3.50. This is not enough for him to live on, however moderate he is, consequently he is obliged to make his wife and children work and will give up his life. It is only fair to add though that we have been passing through unprecedented industrial crises in Germany. Five years ago the cost of living was not so high, at all events in Berlin, as it has since because the workingman may have earned a trifle more than at present.

Their Plan in Brief. "Having given my views on the probability of securing a majority, I will try to answer your question, what would we do if we had one? I shall not go into details, for as I have already stated, our successors will shape their course without much regard for their forefathers and will be guided by circumstances. Roughly, what we aim at is the realization of a means of industrial production, the abolition of individual capitalists and the substitution of a great producing organization. This plan we believe to be within the bounds of practical politics. As to resorting to violence, the very thought of such thing will be absurd. Riots and explosions would be mere invitations to the bourgeoisie to restrict our rights, to repress our action, to destroy our liberty. There may be a few instances here and there, but they will not be premeditated by the social democrats as a party.

"Lastly," said Singer, referring to a remark of mine, "we believe in patriotism in its sense. We know that men and women born in certain countries, brought up and educated in those countries, will necessarily have local attachments and will not be in defense of their homes attacked by strangers. But we do not believe in aggressive patriotism, in waging unjust war on our neighbors or in stirring up strife in other countries. With these things all have no sympathy."

LONDON ANARCHISTS. Funeral of Mrs. Mowbray Made the Occasion of a Peaceful Demonstration. LONDON, April 23.—The funeral of Mrs. Mowbray, the publisher of the Commonwealth, the anarchist paper which was seized by the police a few days ago, when both the editors, Nicholas and Mowbray, were arrested, took place today from Whitechapel, where the Mowbrays reside. The magistrate before whom Nicholas and Mowbray were arraigned refused to admit them to the funeral, but he granted them today, at least so far as Mowbray was concerned, and allowed him his freedom upon furnishing bail in the sum of £200. The only reason for releasing him was to enable him to attend his wife's funeral.

The occasion was taken advantage of by anarchists to show their sympathy for Mowbray. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd of the International. A procession with a number of red flags and banners was formed and accompanied the hearse for a long distance. Two of the more conspicuous of these banners bore the words "Remember Chicago." "There will be a time when our sacrifice will be more powerful than the voices you struggle today."

A large force of police present to preserve order, but their services were not required. To Fight It Out in Belgium. LONDON, April 23.—The latest reports concerning the prospective duel between Fox and Borrow, growing out of the publication of the letters on the Borrow-Drayton affair, say a duel will be fought in Belgium today. "The head barkeeper at the Hotel Victoria, who is familiar with the alleged details, says that all concerned left London Tuesday, ostensibly for Belgium, but he adds that he thinks the whole affair is a bluff."

END OF THE TRAMP

Captive Cattlemen Finally Conducted in Safety to the Railroad.

THREATENED TO DITCH THE TRAIN

Major Egbert Informed of a Plot to Cause Further Trouble.

LOCATED IN THE PLATTE CANYON

To Avoid Any Possible Disaster They Will Travel by Day.

TOUGH EXPERIENCE OF THE PRISONERS

They Assert That Preparations Had Been Completed for a Dash at the Line of Hostiles When the Troops Arrived.

DOTOLAS, Wyo., April 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—This afternoon a column of cavalry fled down the hill leading to the old military bridge at old Fort Fetterman. Troop C headed the procession, troop D brought up the rear, while troops E, F, G and H followed in the middle. The prisoners, who occupied the center of the cavalcade. Three wagons and surgeons' ambulances followed. For the first time since the abandonment of this historical military outpost the surrounding hills rang with the notes of military bugles as the troopers unsaddled their jaded animals and made camp on the banks of the Platte.

Major Fitch, who is in charge of the expedition, had tapped the Buffalo wire at Brown Springs last night and arranged with Major Egbert, who is in charge of the detachment from Fort Russell, to deliver his prisoners at this point and while the bulk of his command busied themselves with camp matters the balance stood guard to complete the work for which they had come—the delivery of the captives. About the same time Major Fitch and party crossed the Platte at Fort Fetterman and Major Egbert left Douglas on a special train with a detail of about fifty men and a few representatives of the press and prominent citizens. Half the population here asked for transportation which being denied, many took charge and saddle horses and set out for the scene of the transfer of the captives.

Everything in Good Order. On arriving at Fort Fetterman the prisoners closely guarded were escorted to the train, where each man unsaddled the animal he was riding and placed the same, together with blankets and "war sacks," in the luggage car. While this was in progress mounted troopers guarded both sides of the train under the direction of Major Wolcott, the leader of the cattlemen's expedition. The captives were then drawn up in line, and as each man answered to his name he was assigned to cars in waiting. The list tallied to a man—forty-five in all—for whom Major Egbert thereupon signed a receipt. The prisoners all seemed in the best of spirits, laughing and joking with friends and acquaintances in the crowd of sight seers and with each other. Many of them were old friends of most of the officers of the Seventeenth, who were to escort them south and receive a warm greeting at their hands. All looked hale and hearty, but decidedly weatherworn, the storm of the night and the day having blistered their faces almost beyond recognition.

As the train started for Douglas the party of cowboys who had witnessed the proceedings pulled their six shooters and fired a volley into the air. "That's a familiar opera boys, isn't it?" cried Major Wolcott, "I've heard lots of that sort of music during the past two weeks."

Their Sufferings in the Blizzard. His companions laughed and greeted the volley and the major's response with cheers. All unite in condemning the blizzard, which raged from their departure from McKinney until their arrival at Antelope Springs. Major Fitch says he has been in the saddle thirty years and it was the worst he ever saw while the cattleman all declare it was the worst trip of their lives.

Two hundred people met the train at Douglas, many of them ladies. Most of the captives are well known here, and their friends crowded about the cars exchanging greetings. Many, however, insisted that all were cowboys and taking of the dress of the train will remain here tonight, guarding the prisoners in the cars.

Major Egbert has received information that an attempt will be made to wreck the train enroute. The road passes through the Platte canyon about thirty miles below here and for six or eight miles the way follows the bank of the river, which precipitous 500 feet in height literally overhangs the track in many places.

It is claimed that four men left here yesterday with the avowed purpose of loosening the rails and throwing the captives, Uncle Sam's army and all into the river. "They claim they carried no poison as was alleged and that the giant powder found in their wagon was picked up at Tisdall's ranch and placed among their effects without their knowledge. They say that Angus and his party never called upon them to surrender during the entire time they were besieged and that the so-called rustlers displayed black flags on their attachments and meant to give them no quarter. They assert that they could have held out for all time against the citizens had they been provided with food for themselves and animals."

Intended to Make a Dash. They had intended to make a dash through the biggers into the night twenty-four hours had they not surrounded to the military. Despite all reports to the contrary, only two of their party were wounded during the entire campaign. One man mounted on a broncho with a canteen in his rifle and when the animal bucked the rifle went off and the bullet shattered his left leg. He died in the hospital after the amputation of the wounded member. The other man, I was crawling out of the door of the fort when a pistol fell out of his belt and the bullet therefrom plowed through his side. He will recover.

The cattlemen estimate that 30,000 shots were fired at them during their campaign. Major Fitch says he assisted in the capture of the prisoners at the T ranch and that cattlemen were in no danger from the efforts of the besiegers to enrage them. He says their improvised bomb force was so well planned and so solidly built that 400 men could not have carried it without losing half their number and that the besiegers could not have used giant powder if they were so disposed. A cannon was the only thing that would have dislodged them, and they were "not in it."

Major Fitch will probably allow his command to rest up tomorrow and start for McKinney Monday morning. He is here tonight, the guest of Major Egbert.

Governor Boies' Destiny. Enthusiastic Iowa Democrats Think He Can Be Elected President. [Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The democratic convention today declared, "That the high character, eminent fitness and universal popularity of Governor Horace Boies commend him as a man of conspicuous availability for the candidacy of president of the United States." The convention, however, nomination will be followed by certain victory. One enthusiastic admirer of the governor believed that "he is a second Abraham Lincoln who will make his mark as chief executive of the nation."

Charged with Intimidation. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Mrs. Rose Wilson has been arrested at Shellrock on information from O'Brien county, charged with intimidation.

Work of Creston Burglars. CRESTON, Ia., April 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Burglars are again at work in Creston. Several houses have been broken into in the past few days. The residence of W. W. Freeman was entered last night and \$100 stolen.

Funeral of Squire B. Harland. SIOUX, Ia., April 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Squire B. S. of Squire Harland, representative of the legislature, who accidentally shot himself while out hunting on Tuesday, was buried today. He was interred in the cemetery of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Sioux. Over 1000 people followed the remains to the cemetery.

FROM FATHERLAND

Easteride Holiday Time Actively Disregarded by the Indefatigable Emperor.

CZAR AND KAISER TO MEET AT POTSDAM

Speculation Rife Over the Significance and Consequence of the Visit.

DANGER TO THE DREIBUND DREADED

Apprehension Over the Attack on the Military Credits in Italian Parliament.

MALADIES THAT RULE O'ER MONARCHS

Frost Blight in Alsatian Vineyards—Attempts by Falschold to Discredit American Pork—A Double Deception.

Copyrighted 1892 by the N. Y. Associated Press. BERLIN, April 23.—The Easter holiday made no difference to the emperor. He worked during all the holiday season from early in the morning until late at night, gave the usual audiences to the ministers and took only a short drive in the afternoon. The approaches to the castle were every day surrounded by holiday makers from the provinces, eager to get a view of the emperor. On Thursday morning, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Major von Molke, who since the death of Field Marshal Count von Moltke, was the emperor's personal adjutant, he was a guest of his uncle, the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar. The party enjoyed good shooting on the grand duke's estate. On receipt of news of the death of the duchess of Mecklenburg, the emperor immediately canceled his arrangement for the shooting and announced his intention of attending the funeral.

The emperor, who is in a delicate condition, removed from Berlin to her favorite residence at Potsdam Friday. Her six children accompanied her. The absence of a guardian at the Berlin schloss necessitates the children being daily driven to the chateau Bellevue, a part of the thiergarten, during their residence in Berlin. This explains the preference of the emperor and her family for the Potsdam grounds which surround the palace are extensive.

Mortality of Monarchs. The empress is at present very solicitous about the health of the carlia. Unfavorable reports concerning her have been received at the Berlin court. The carlia expects to be accouched in June. She is much affected by the condition of the grand duke George, her son, whose lung disease is becoming worse and who is believed to be in a hopeless condition. The carina is attending him. The condition of the grand duchess, her daughter, whose spine was injured, shows signs of increasing gravity.

The emperor has arranged to start on a month's sailing trip in July. A telegram received in Berlin today announces that the czar has finally consented to visit Potsdam, where he will remain four days.

Political circles are agitated at the success of Emperor William in inducing the czar to visit Potsdam. The visit will undoubtedly greatly influence the relations between the two empires. It has already been estimated to the German journals that it would be advisable for them to cease their attacks upon Russia.

Lieutenant Clark of the Ninth United States cavalry, who has been serving a year in the Eleventh Hussars at Düsseldorf, arrived in Berlin on Monday. He was given an audience of the emperor on Wednesday, at which he bade his majesty farewell prior to his return to the United States. The emperor treated him in a most friendly manner, as he always does Americans. Lieutenant Clark will sail for New York next week.

Good for Berlin Tradesmen. The approaching visits of members of the royal families, with the consequent influx of society, promises to give considerable stimulus to the trade of Berlin. It now finally settled that besides the czar, the king and queen of Italy, the king and queen of Sweden, and the queen regent and the young queen of Holland, will arrive before the middle of June. The queen regent of Holland and the queen will sojourn in the Black forest for a time before coming to Potsdam. The health of the young queen is not very robust, and it is thought the air of the Black forest will be very beneficial to her.

Rumors have been circulated that the king and queen of Italy will not come to Berlin owing to the political crisis in Italy. These reports, however, are semi-officially denied. It is known here that the emperor is anxious to have a conference with King Humbert, as he fears that the attacks upon the Italian military will force King Humbert to reduce Italy's military equipment and thus weaken the power of the Dreibund.

The fact that the Italian ministry has agreed that only expenditure for the military in the colonies shall be reduced is largely due to the existence of the German minister at Rome, supported by the Austrian minister.

Disastrous Frosts in the Vineyards. The vineyards in Alsace-Lorraine suffered the fate of vineyards in France. From the weather the temperature suddenly dropped to 10 degrees below zero. Enormous damage was done in the vicinity of Strasbourg, but the vine-growers in the Kollmar district announce great success following their burning of the prairie in the vicinity of the vineyards. The fire caused the temperature to rise and the result was all the vines and fruit trees were saved.

A double execution took place today at Gorizia. The condemned men were two workmen named Knoll and Huchreith, who murdered a widow named Bayreth in December last. They were executed by Reinold, the headman, who has now beheaded fifty persons. These executions cause serious suspicion being cast on an anarchist named Mary Margaret of Prussia is announced to be engaged to Prince William, hereditary grand duke of Luxembourg.

The emperor has donated 30,000 marks to the society for the encouragement of outdoor games in Germany. At the same time he expressed his keen interest in such healthy recreation.

The German press some days ago circulated a story that Irishman had been discovered in American park at Stettin and that Prof. Virchow would investigate the matter. Prof. Virchow now publishes a card stating that the entire story is untrue.

Cholera Scare in Paris. PARIS, April 23.—Considerable anxiety has been caused by the discovery of four cases of cholera near this city. The health officers

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Fair, followed by cloudy, possibly rainy.

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PLANNING AT POLITICS

Passing of the Snow Brings Out the European King Makers Again.

TIGHT FIX ITALY IS IN AT PRESENT

King Humbert is Going to Ask Emperor William to Absolve a Promise.

HOW FRANCE AND RUSSIA ARE AGREED

Entente Between These Powers is as Thick as Three in a Bed.

POSITION OF THE PAWNS ON THE BOARD

On One Side is the Dreibund, on the Other France and Russia, and in the Middle is England Playing for Safety.

Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett. PARIS, April 23.—(New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee.)—Victor is over being a noble, but I do not say that because the almanac says it. Eight days ago we still had snow. Now, however, is the season when we begin again the game of politics, and form diplomatic combinations, something that has not been done since last October.

At the time of the visit of M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, in Paris there were many questions interesting the politicians. There are many slender threads of diplomacy still floating in the air, but it is impossible to tell if they will be broken by the first game of wind, or to prophesy that when the diplomats shall appear and shape their sails to the breeze one shall see written upon them the word "Peace" or "War."

It is quite evident that the great European powers are divided into three groups. On the one side is the triple alliance, on the other France and Russia, and between them England. The last is trying to shuffle the cards and gain an advantage for herself. In fact, England is playing the role of the third robber in the fable, pretending to be independent and hoping that the others will quarrel.

Troubles of the Dreibund. At present the triple alliance is nervous with two things. The first is the nervousness of Emperor William, whose desire is to be invested with that moral authority necessary to be the preponderating power in Europe, a necessary condition to every treaty, even to the German diplomats. The second is the Italian ministerial crisis, which is more important than the public are led to believe. It is impossible in Italy again to increase her military budget for if she did before ten years had passed she would be a complete bankrupt. King Humbert gave his power over to seven years ago to Emperor William that he would never lessen, even by a single man, his army without the consent of the German war office. King Humbert then cared nothing. His hands are now doubly tied, first by the formal treaty of the Dreibund and second by his word.

This is the reason why King Humbert is going to Potsdam in July. He is going to be relieved of his obligation by his royal ally. He wants permission to decrease his army, and it is doubtful if he will get it. France and Russia.

The Franco-Russian alliance is bitterly attacked by its adversaries. They take advantage of every incident to declare that it is not solid, whereas everything goes to show that such a declaration is false. The alliance is grounded upon mutual interests, the best of ties between two people.

Just now there is a rumor about that the talked of visit of the czar to Berlin will probably take place in May. That signifies nothing. The politics of France and Russia are identical on all questions, and particularly affecting Egypt and Bulgaria.

England is lucky in having in Paris a diplomat like Lord Dufferin, who can "work" the French ministers without letting them see. He has already done as much for English interests in Paris as he had done in Rome and St. Petersburg. All his cleverness, however, will not prevent a check of the English policy in Egypt through the influence of the Franco-Russian alliance. The Sultan has refused to give his consent to the French and Russian alliance, and has understood how bad for her was the situation, when she started up trouble for the port in Bulgaria.

Diplomatic Dust in His Eyes. It is certain that the English minister, and that alone, induced Stambouloff to send a note to the porte demanding that he recognize the independence of Bulgaria. As the Sultan was not willing to obey the orders of England, with relation to Egypt, England determined to give him employment somewhere else, and succeeded. Duff was thrown into the eyes of the Sultan, and the Egyptian question was forgotten for Bulgaria. He quickly saw that he had fallen into a trap, and the note of Minister Stambouloff has no effect. Still it is probable that the inexplicable audacity of Stambouloff, embassador of Bulgaria, and of the negotiations between Berlin and St. Petersburg have any object it is the settlement of the Bulgarian question, and the foundation of an alliance between Russia and all the other powers of Europe except Austria and England.

The readers of the Herald can see how the pawns are placed on the chess board of Europe. They will notice that the direct relations of France and Germany do not form a part of the game, and that all the players are skillful. It is impossible to tell how the game will end. In any case there will not be war, no matter how imprudent Emperor William may show himself. This is an important matter for the peace of Europe, which can only be disturbed now by the anarchists on May 1.

CAREER OF A CABBAGE GRADUATE. After Ten Years of Study He Again Becomes a Blanket Indian.

Rapid City, S. D., April 23.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—This morning Deputy United States Marshal Mathison and two Indian policemen brought in Stewart Remmis from Rosebud agency. He was arraigned before Commissioner O'Connor on the charge of taking whisky into the reservation and assaulting Indian policemen. He pleaded guilty and was bound over to the grand jury. Remis was a student at the Carlisle school in Pennsylvania for ten years, after which he again became a blanket Indian. A year ago he joined the Indian troops of the Sixth cavalry, but was discharged recently.

"I have discovered a delightful way of staining and varnishing floors," said a practicing painter, who showed the paint brush as well as she does the needle. "I have varnished all my floors fresh this spring myself, and can do so again next week, and work very comfortably after this invention of my own. I took a cane-bottomed chair and sawed off the legs until it was so low that I could reach the floor with my brush on the right side without bending; and in this way I got over a large room without much more trouble than there would be in sweeping it. I forced to say that I put on the legs of my chair castors, so that it will move easily in any direction, and I hold my varnish on a board on either side of the room, well protected by an apron."—New York Tribune.